The People's Korea

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Chinese Delegation Accorded Special Welcome, Hospitality

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 14 called on the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China at the guest house and had a talk with delegation head Peng Zhen. (KCNA Radiophoto)

The Chinese party and government delegation which visited Korea to attend the celebrations marking the 35th birthday of the DPRK was accorded special welcome and cordial hospitality by the WPK, the DPRK Government and the people.

The delegation led by Mr. Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, was received by President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 8 and again Sep. 14.

The Kangwon Provincial Committee of the WPK and the Kwangwon Provincial People's Committee on Sep. 12 arranged a banquet in honor of the Chinese delegation when it visited Wonsan. The delegation was accompanied by Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK. He organized the program of the delegations' sojourn in Korea.

On Sep. 13, a Wonsan mass rally was held at the Kaesong (triumph) Square to welcome the Chinese party and government delegation.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Speaking at the rally, Mr. Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the delegation, supported the proposals advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

(See speech by Mr. Hu Qili at Wonsan mass rally on page 3)

He said:

"The question of Korean reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and peacefully without any foreign interference."

"The United States," stressed the Chinese official, "must withdraw its troops from south Korea, give up its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and no more pursue the 'two Koreas' policy."

"This would be helpful to the reunification of Korea and favorable to peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the rest of Asia," said Mr. Hu Qili.

Touching upon the friendly relations between the parties and countries of China and Korea, he said:

"I would like to note here particularly the imperishable feats performed by Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il Sung in pioneering and nursuing the friendship between the two countries. The intimate relationship between them based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and on complete equality, mutual respect and trust and mutual support are a model of the relationship between the leaders of communist parties and socialist countries."

He said that the Korea visit of two Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and the China visit of President Kim Il Sung last year and the China visit of Mr. Kim Jong Il in June this year all bore excellent fruits.

Mr. Kim Jong Il on Sep. 13 arranged a dinner in honor of the delegation.

On Sep. 14, Mr. Peng Zhen arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang upon the conclusion of the delegations' official good will visit to Korea.

Invited to the banquet were WPK and DPRK Government high-ranking officials, including Mr. Rim Chun Chu, Mr. Kim Yong Nam, and Mr. Ho Dam.

"The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with militant and fraternal friendship," reported the KCNA.

Educational Aid Fund Sent Here

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 369,200,000 yen to the compatriots in Japan, reported the KCNA on Sep. 8.

This 89th instalment brought the total amount of the educational aid fund and stipends sent by him up to 34,649,427,033 yen.

The latest instalment will contribute to the development of the democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and delight the compatriots in Japan significantly greeting the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said the KCNA.

Sierra Leonean For. Minister in Korea

Mr. Abdulai Osman Conteh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Sierra Leone, arrived in Pyongyang International Airport on Sep. 12 for a visit to the DPRK.

The DPRK Government on the evening of Sep. 12 arranged a banquet for him.

Present there were Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Bong and other personages concerned.

Speaking at the banquet, DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Dam said:

"If Korea and Sierra Leone share good experiences gained in the course of building a new life, they would contribute to further advancing the building of a new society in the two countries and to promoting the common cause of the developing countries, non-aligned countries."

Mr. Abdulai Osman Conteh said:

"We have come to Korea to see at first and learn from the successes gained by your orderly and progressive country."

President Kim Il Sung received the Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister on Sep. 14.

Korean Seminar Held In Tokyo; Seoul's IPU Conf. Discussed

The planned 70th IPU conference in Seoul and related issues were discussed at a seminar held in Tokyo on September 14.

The annual seminar was sponsored by the Korean-language daily Choson Sinbo published in Tokyo.

At the seminar which was attended by some 150 prominent Japanese figures and citizens, four people spoke.

They were: Mr. Pak Chae Ro, Vice Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun); Mr. Nosaka Koken, a Socialist member of the House of Representatives; Watanabe Mitsugu, a Communist member of the House of Representatives; and Mr. Fujii Haruo, a military commentator.

Three of them discussed the planned 70th IPU Conference in Seoul and Mr. Fujii spoke about the recent Korean Air Lines Flight 007 incident.

Here are highlights of their speeches:

Mr. Pak Chae Ro:

The United States is frenziedly trying to hold an IPU conference in Seoul.

The planned conference is aimed

(Continued on page 8)

A seminar on the planned IPU conference in Seoul and the south Korean situation was held in Tokyo on Sep. 14. The seminar attended by some 150 Japanese people was sponsored by the Tokyo-based Korean-language daily "Choson Sinbo".

Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar Reject Seoul Conf.

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Among the growing world-wide rejection of the planned 70th IPU Conference in Seoul, Guinea-Bissau and Madagascar declared they will not attend an IPU conference in Seoul slated for October.

Mr. Joao Bernardo Vieira, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, said on Aug. 31 that he would not send any delegation to the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in Seoul and that Guinea-Bissau would never have relations with south Korea.

His remarks came in talks with DPRK Ambassador to his country Sim Jae Du.

Malagasy Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, in his talks with DPRK Ambassador to his country Kim In Ho on Sep. 1, said that his government opposes the convocation of the 70th IPU conference in Seoul and expressed once again the stand that "it will send no delegation to the conference."

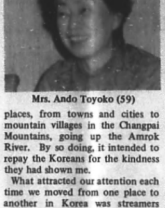
The countries which have decided not to send delegations to the Seoul conference so far include Guyana, Madagascar, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Benin, Mali, Guinea, Mozambique, Uganda, Tanzania and Central Africa.

Japanese Talks of Korea soon after Liberation

All People Rallied around General Kim Il Sung

Mrs. Ando Toyoko (59), who lives in Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture, Japan, was working at Antung (a town on the Korean-Chinese border, near Sinuiju in Korea) as a member of the Management Bureau of the South Manchuria Railway Service during World War II, when Japan was defeated. When Japan was defeated, the South Manchuria Railway Service was taken over by the Soviet Army. When later it was placed under the control of the Eighth Route Army and the Soviet Army, she was working there as a typist. As a result of the Kuomintang-Communist civil war which was resumed generally in July, 1946, Antung passed into the Kuomintang's hands.

As she was involved in the civil war of China, she moved to the Korean side along with some Eighth Route Army units in September the same year. Since then, she had stayed there until May, 1948. And there, she lived together with Korean people who were marching to Korea to construct a new fatherland amidst the joy of liberation. Follow her rare experiences at that time:



Mrs. Ando Toyoko (59)

Nursing Wounded Eight Route Army Soldiers

Q: When Japan was defeated, you were an employe of the South Manchuria Railway. So, you would have been able to return home earlier than others, if you planned to come back your country. Why did you stay there?

A: It was 20 years old when Japan was defeated. I think I was full of youthful vigor and was burning with a sense of justice. I thought first of all I would returned to my country after I had seen off many Japanese from China to their country. I could not to think my own personal affairs. But officers of the Japanese Kwantung Army and the Japanese Garrison forces in Korea, who got information about Japan's defeat earlier returned all their families to Japan in July or one month before the defeat. The leaders of the South Manchuria Railway, too, returned to Japan quickly by railway.

I thought it to be my duty to return home after I had returned all others home. Another thought I had was somewhat connected and that was I should go back home after learning something, because the situation there was so bad. Why did I come to think so? Because when I was checking freight at Antung Station, I saw many times Korean and Chinese political prisoners, in a word, fighters for independence being prosecuted by the military police and tortured cruelly.

I had no doubts about Japan's aggression against Korea, and China, because since childhood days I had received education, which taught us how a Japanese woman should live. But, at that time, I was full of sympathy, thinking, "Oh! They are doing a cruel thing! What a cruel thing they are doing!"

In those days, Japanese youths were active in China in an anti-war movement. They hated participation in the war of aggression and had escaped from the army. Just then, I borrowed a book on Marxism-Leninism from one of them and read it. Through this book, I came to encounter the advanced idea for the first time. When I was working as a member of an Eighth Route Army unit, I studied hard to get rid of my old thinking I had had until then. As I was a woman, I received special training for the treatment of soldiers wounded in the Kuomintang-Communist civil war to become a nurse. I was told to work as a head nurse. After all, my study at that time served though in a humble way the Korean people who needed medical treatment, when I went to Korea later.

The General's Powerful Speech I Listened to at Sinuiju

Q: Mrs. Ando entered Korea in September 1946. This was the time when Korean people were arising powerfully to build a new, democratic fatherland. Under the guidance of General Kim Il Sung, everything — people's living and position — radically changed and the Korean people were marching forward with gigantic steps. A series of democratic reforms were successfully completed in Korea, including Land Reform in March 1946 and the nationalization of major industries in August the same year. Thus, a fundamental transformation took place in the people's social life.

Would you tell me in detail about the things which you saw and heard in Korea at that time?

A: As I said before, I entered Korea because I was involved in the Kuomintang-Communist civil war in China. I was obliged to ask for help from General Kim Il Sung of Korea because the Eighth Route Army unit was attached by Kuomintang soldiers. We were attacked by the enemy on both sides. Though Koreans were busy constructing a new country for themselves, General willingly accepted 1,000 Eighth Route Army men. Korean people had very little to live on, because it was the year after Korea was liberated from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists. I was impressed by their kindness with which they welcomed us in spite of their difficulties.

I lived mainly in Sinuiju, a Korean city nearest to Antung across the border. During my stay in Korea, I visited many places including Pyongyang. And I was engaged in medical work, visiting various places, from towns and cities to mountain villages in the Changpi Mountains, going up the Amrok River. By so doing, it intended to repay the Koreans for the kindness they had shown me.

What attracted our attention each time we moved from one place to another in Korea was streamers with letters expressing support for General Kim Il Sung and slogans supporting "the elections of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's committee," the first democratic election in north Korea. These streamers and slogans were seen not only in cities like Pyongyang, capital of Korea and Sinuiju, but also in small mountain villages at the foot of Mt. Paekdu. We saw mass demonstrations here and there to enthusiastically support General Kim Il Sung.

All people, beginning with workers and peasants, rallied around General Kim Il Sung and were working hard to construct their country.

It was just a cold day around the new year of 1947. There was a huge crowd of young men in a village square near Sinuiju. I went there, wondering what happened.

Just then, General Kim Il Sung appeared there. As soon as he arrived at the meeting place, the place seethed with excitement and loud shouts went up. All people who had gathered there to get a look at him, had their hands on their chests as if to hold back their tears. When I saw the scene, even my heart was filled with irrepressible emotion, although I was a Japanese. I can never forget it even now, though 30 years have passed. Just then, General stepped forward to the people standing in the front row and shook hands with them all. I had the honor of shaking hands with him because I was lucky enough to be in the front row. "Oh! Are you a Japanese? We'll do our best," So, please do your best," General encouraged me. As I didn't know Korean, I had a person beside me interpret his words later. Then, I couldn't say anything in reply, so overwhelmed I was with joy.

At that time, General was about 34 or 35 years old. His face with a shapely nose, his well-propotioned body and his figure which seemed to be full of wisdom, greatly impressed me.

Truly, everybody yearned for General. It looked that his fascinating look and voice had filled the place with spring sun light. And his dazzling youthfulness seemed to symbolize the future of Korea.

Though I don't remember clearly the words he spoke then, yet I think his speech ran thus:

... The time has come when our Korea nation should unite ourselves to strive to construct a new, democratic Korea. Let people in all walks of life rise up to construct a new Korea, displaying their patriotic zeal. All people should actively contribute to the construction work. Those who have strength, should give strength, those who have knowledge, give their knowledge and those who have money, give money. All people who love the fatherland, nation and democracy should firmly unite themselves and construct a democratic independent country ...

His powerful speech inspired the people with courage and strength. The gathering place changed into a melting pot of excitement. People's cheers of *manse* (hurrahs) didn't cease for long.

I couldn't but feeling deep emotion like other people present there.

Great Change and Progress Of Revolution

Though liberated, Korea had many complicated problems in those days. Owing to Japanese imperialists' propaganda against communism, some people didn't obey the central policy and others who were against the revolution were resorting to terror hatching plots to destroy the results of liberation. Conservative people, seeped in decadent habits in the Japanese colonial days, were living a lazy, easy, and luxurious life.

Speaking of the economic conditions, there were no sufficient factories, and in the country side, there was nothing but ruins. In this difficult situation, people ate foxtails and potatoes. So many people were underfed and undernourished. But incredibly, people didn't loose their hopes under these circumstances, they were cheerful and full of hopes. Even though there wasn't sufficient food, they gave us half their food, and moreover we used their precious fuel to enable us to take a bath. I couldn't but repress my tears above those who offered to share their food with us when they were suffering from food shortage.

But gradually I came to know where their kindness and strength came from. I realized these came from the influence of General Kim Il Sung. I think, it may be difficult to understand what I say for those who weren't there, but under the guidance of General, and in the mainstream of the revolution, I came to realize how both people and society could change in such a short time. Soon after the General appealed "Let's cooperate and make efforts", those idle persons who had been idling away their time without working, began to work with bright eyes. The mentality, morality and dignity of the people worthy of a new, democratic Korea began to take roots steadily in people's life. Though they were poor in those days, it seemed that they were sure that they would become prosperous if they worked hard. They were full of such hopes for tomorrow. They were working hard to found a state, and there was no atmosphere of tragic heroism. I remember how enjoyed singing songs, and dancing with guitar accompaniment after work. Then I was taught the song and the dance of "*Tiaoji*" (Korean folk song), and how to wash with

(Continued on page 5)

Attendants of the Pyongyang mass rally enthusiastically welcome the triumphant return of General Kim Il Sung (in August 1945).

Speech of For. Minister Ho Dam

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam made a speech at a banquet arranged on Sep. 12 at the People's Palace of Culture by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in honour of Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdulai Osman Conteh on a visit to the DPRK.

Noting that both the two peoples have fought against imperialists and colonialists and are today struggling for the building of an independent and prosperous new society, he stressed that the current visit of His Excellency Foreign Minister to the DPRK would be conducive to further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples based on this commonness.

He said:

If Korea and Sierra Leone share good experiences gained in the course of building a new life, they would contribute to further advancing the building of a new society in the two countries and to promoting the common cause of the developing countries, non aligned countries.

The Korean people treasure friendship with the Sierra Leonean people and will make all efforts to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them in the political, economic and cultural domains in the future.

Today the Sierra Leonean people under the leadership of His Excellency respected President Siaka Probyn Stevens are actively struggling to develop national economy and national culture and attain self-sufficiency in food, surmounting all hardships and difficulties, upholding the slogan of "unity, cohesion, peace and prosperity."

Your government is supporting the struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples against imperialism and racism and for freedom and independence and actively striving for the complete liberation of Africa.

Our people appreciate this and wish your people greater success in the future struggle for the building of a new society.

Speech of For. Minister Abdulai Osman Conteh

Abdulai Osman Conteh, Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone, made a speech at a banquet arranged by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Sep. 12.

He said that all the successes and achievements made by the Korean people are, no doubt, results of the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

We have come to Korea to see at first hand and learn from the successes gained by your orderly and progressive country, he noted, and continued:

At many international conferences we have supported your call for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

We hold that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

As for our bilateral relations, our cooperation with the DPRK made it possible for the people of Sierra Leone to make concrete success.

Our Government highly appreciates this and is grateful for it, I remark.

My visit to your country today will be an occasion of directly seeing the successes of the Korean people and will be providing a basis of developing cooperation in the future between the DPRK and Sierra Leone.

We are greatly inspired by the struggle the Korean people have waged, bridging over the difficulties and by their will and determination. Our relations developing with each passing day will enable Sierra Leone to strive toward substantial and concrete goal like the Korean people.

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (22)

Chapter Five
Great Cause of Kimilsungism With Bright Future

Whole Land in Ecstasy Of Joy

(Continued from the No. 1,157 issue of The People's Korea)

That was because the congress summed up such a great victory as the successful solution of the question on the inheritance of the revolutionary cause in Korea, a question which determines the destiny of the great cause of Kimilsungism, and because it opened up an immensely bright vista for this cause.

As was widely reported, representing the unanimous will and desire of the entire Party and all the people, the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the First Meeting of its Sixth Central Committee which was held during the congress again acclaimed the respected President Kim Il Sung, the initiator and leader of the glorious cause of Kimilsungism, as the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was an expression of unqualified support of the entire Korean people for the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has devoted his all to the victory of the revolutionary cause over a long period of half a century and made immortal revolutionary achievements for history and mankind. It was also a manifestation of their unreserved confidence in and boundless adoration for him as well as their iron will to follow him for ever.

His reelection to the post of General Secretary of the Party Central Committee enabled the Korean revolution to continue with its powerful advance along the road of victory hewed out by him and under his leadership.

According to the unanimous expectations and ardent desire of the entire Korean people, the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who is infinitely faithful to the cause of Kimilsungism and gifted with ingenuity and all other brilliant qualities to carry forward this cause to consummation, at the position of Member of the Presidum of the Politibureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Secretary in charge of all Party work, and Member of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee.

Precisely for this reason, the Party congress holds a most eminent place in the annals of the cause of Kimilsungism and marks an event of great significance in the world political affairs.

It is a long-cherished desire of the entire Korean people to accomplish the cause of Kimilsungism under the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

This desire dwelt on the minds of the people of this country and has become their unshaken faith in the course of weathering the revolutionary tempest together with him. That is why all the cadres and people -- from the veterans of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and other experienced officials to the younger generation -- are overjoyed and greatly excited at his election.

The fact that the Party congress placed the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il at the head of the revolution was an event of paramount importance for the prospect of the cause of Kimilsungism and the future of the Korean nation and was a great national jubilee.

It is also a high glee and a common auspicious event on the part of the world revolutionary people who stand for independence and follow the road of independence.

Korea is the cradleland of Kimilsungism, the current of thought in our time. The Workers' Party of Korea is a most authoritative and influential vanguard of the international working class, recognized by the world.

At present, the progressive people of the world expect a great deal from the Workers' Party of Korea for the development of the nonaligned movement and the world revolution as a whole. Their expectations are growing as the world situation becomes complex.

Unter these circumstances the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il possessed of unusual intelligence and distinguished ability of leadership is standing at the head of the revolution. This cannot but be a really admirable event which promises a bright future for the cause of human emancipation.

New Radiant Milestone

The history of Korean people's struggle for the glorious cause of Kimilsungism witnessed many memorable events which served as milestones of revolution.

Every Korean, however, appraises the Sixth Party Congress as the happiest-ever national event, a most significant event that brought about a great historic turn in the political life of the country. That is because this Party congress which can be regarded as an announcement on the advent of the 1980's, stood out as a radiant landmark promising a definite turning point in the historic march towards the accomplishment of the cause of Kimilsungism.

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers'- Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung summed up the great success achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction through the application of the Juche idea and advanced a militant programme for bringing earlier the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and brilliantly realizing the cause of Kimilsungism.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is another great event that brilliantly adorned the glorious history of our Party. It will be remembered for ever in our Party's history as a victorious congress that demonstarted the all-round triumph of the Juche idea and the Party's invincibility, as a glorious congress that provided a sure guarantee for the victorious advancement of our revolution and the consummation of the cause of Juche."

(To be continued.)

U.S. Withdrawal Will Be Favorable to Peace and Stability in Northeast Asia

Speech of Mr. Hu Qili

A Wonsan mass meeting was held with a large attendance at the Kaeson (triumph) Square on Sep. 13 to welcome the Chinese party and government delegation with Mr. Peng Zhen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, at its head and Mr. Hu Qili, Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head.

Speaking at the meeting, Mr. Hu Qili said:

Allow me, first of all, to convey on behalf of Comrade Peng Zhen and in the name of the Chinese party and government delegation and the entire Chinese people, warmest greetings and felicitations of the Communist Party of China, the National People's Congress of China, the Chinese Government and people to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government and people.

Referring to the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded the delegation by the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Government and the fraternal Korean people, he said:

Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, received us in an atmosphere of real brothers and invited us to a banquet. And respected Comrade Secretary Kim Jong Il, busy as he is, personally examined and organized the program of the delegations' sojourn and has accompanied us to Wonsan. We have been accorded very warm and grand welcome by leading comrades of the Party and Government bodies and people of Kangwon Province and Wonsan City. All this deeply moved us. The emotional scenes of more than 100,000 citizens of Wonsan welcoming us along the route in the rain will be cherished long in our hearts.

The successful celebration activities of the 35th anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang, he noted, fully displayed the brilliant path covered by the Korean people under the direction of their great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea and served as an occasion of a concentric review of the great successes in the socialist construction of Korea.

Noting that the Korean people have in their protracted revolutionary struggle waged a remarkable and arduous fight, unafraid of a formidable enemy and unyielding, he said:

The Korean people have built a socialist country with a modern industry, developed agriculture and powerful defence capabilities on the ruins of the war at the speed of *Chollima*, surmounting manifold difficulties by their astonishing, strong will and self-sacrificing labour, winning admiration and praise of the peoples of many countries. The DPRK is pursuing an independent foreign policy in the international arena and constantly strengthening friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of various countries and its international prestige is rising day by day. Today the Korean people are striving energetically to fulfil ahead of schedule the Second Seven-Year Plan and to win the grand targets of socialist construction set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea by dynamically accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Staying in Korea only a few days, we have been able to witness the spirit of vigorous and hard struggle everywhere. We warmly congratulate you on your successes and sincerely wish you new, greater success in the future.

The Korean people owe all their victories to the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. Comrade Kim Il Sung is the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the respected leader of the Korean people. He laid down the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in defence and has led the Korean people to vigorously advance along the road of socialism and perform shining feats. The 35-year long history proves that the future of the DPRK is still brighter as there is the guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea and there are the industrious and resourceful Korean people.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he said:

More than 30 years have passed since the 3,000-ri beautiful land of Korea was artificially divided and the compatriots in the north and the south of Korea have had their fill of sufferings from the national split. This abnormal situation was caused entirely by the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea and has been imposed by the United States on the Korean nation and people in an outrage of hegemonism. Over the last several dozen years, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have made great efforts to realize the earnest desire of the people and put forward many reasonable proposals and ways.

President Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and comprehensively clarified it once again at the banquet celebrating the 35th national day, thus indicating more clearly the way to reunify the country under the condition of differences in ideology and social system between north and south of Korea. This enjoys support of the entire Korean people and sympathy and support of the world people of broad strata.

The Communist Party and Government of China have always supported the proposals advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The question of Korean reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and peacefully without any foreign interference. The United States must withdraw its troops from south Korea, give up its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and no more pursue the "two Koreas" policy. This would be helpful to the reunification of Korea and favorable to peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the rest of Asia. The Chinese Government and people will as ever resolutely oppose any attempt to create "two Koreas", and unswervingly support the Korean people in their noble cause of national reunification. We believe that the strenuous efforts of the Korean people will certainly bring into being a reunified new Korea, independent and prosperous, in the east of the world.

Turning to the situation in China, Comrade Hu Qili said:

After the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in December 1978, a political phase of stability and unity has opened and consolidated throughout our country and the national economy has been put on a track of sound development. Over the last few years, agriculture and industry have steadily grown, science and education constantly developed, markets in towns and villages prospered and the living conditions of people been improved remarkably. Although no small difficulties are yet foreseen in the way of advance, the Chinese people are confident of the future. They are struggling vigorously with all their heart and soul to attain the noble goal of fulfilling the militant tasks set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, accomplishing the cause of reunifying the country including Taiwan and building the motherland into a highly civilized and highly democratic modern socialist country characteristic of China.

Declaring that the friendly relations between the parties and countries of China and Korea are making an inspiring development, Comrade Hu Qili said:

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Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement To Korea's Reunification (3)

(Continued from previous issue)

2) FOR THE REALIZATION OF PEACEFUL NATIONAL REUNIFICATION UNDER THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC

Following the founding of the DPRK, the Soviet Government withdrew its troops from Korea by the end of 1948 on its own initiative in compliance with the request of the SPA of Korea for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and US troops.

However, despite the fact that it had no more ground to keep its troops in south Korea, the United States manoeuvred to station them for a long term, more zealously pursued its policy of turning south Korea into a colony and a military base and stepped up preparations for an aggressive war against the DPRK.

In this situation the Korean people were confronted with the tasks of getting the US troops withdrawn from south Korea, preventing a fratricidal civil war and reunifying the country in a peaceful way.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with all the patriotic, democratic political parties, social organizations and the entire people of our country, has done all it could to avoid a fratricidal civil war and horrors of bloodshed and to reunify our country by peaceful means."

On January 19, 1949, the Minister of Communications of the DPRK published a statement in connection with the exchange of post matter between north and south Korea.

In his statement he declared that we would continue to exchange post matter with south Korea on our own as before since the agreement on north-south mail exchange which was based on the decision of the council of the representatives of the Soviet and US armies adopted in February 1946 became invalid as a result of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from north Korea.

On May 16, 1949, the Central Committee of the DNUF of North Korea sent a reply to the south Korean democratic political parties and public organizations that had proposed forming the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) involving all the patriotic political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea.

In the reply it warmly supported and approved of the proposal on establishing the DFRF as a coalition of all patriotic political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea that fought for the withdrawal of foreign troops and for the country's reunification and independence and its democratic development. For the early materialization of the said proposal, it suggested to form the Preparatory Committee for the Formation of the DFRF comprising representatives of political parties and public organizations desirous of taking part in this front. It also proposed convening the first session of the preparatory committee in Pyongyang on May 25, 1949.

The reply was addressed to the Workers' Party of South Korea, the Democratic Independent Party, the People's Republican Party, the Toiling People's Party, the Chongu Party of South Korea, the Social Democratic Party, the Democratic Women's Union of South Korea, and the National Council of Trade Unions of Korea.

The Inaugural Conference of the DFRF was held in Pyongyang on June 25, 1949.

The conference was attended by the representatives of 71 political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea.

The conference adopted a manifesto addressed to all the democratic political parties and public organizations and the entire Korean people.

The manifesto called upon them to strive for the country's peaceful reunification, and put forward the following measures in this regard:

1. The Korean people take the work of peaceful national reunification in hand and attain it for themselves by all means;

2. We demand immediate withdrawal from Korea of the US troops that are standing in the way of peaceful national reunification;

3. We demand immediate withdrawal of the "UN Commission on Korea" from our country;

4. We propose holding simultaneous elections to a unified legislative body throughout north and south Korea;

5. We are to hold the elections under the guidance of the committee composed of the representatives of democratic political parties and public organizations desirous of peaceful national reunification;

6. We are to convene a conference of political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea to discuss the programme for peaceful national reunification and form an election guidance committee at the conference;

7. We are to hold the elections to the legislative body in September 1949 on the principle of universal and equal suffrage by secret ballot. Those who actively cooperated with the Japanese imperialists during their rule shall be disfranchised;

8. For ensuring freedom in the elections, repression against the democratic political parties and public organizations and their activists shall be prohibited; freedom of activity including freedom of speech, the press, assembly, mass rally and demonstration be provided and all political offenders be released forthwith;

9. The election guidance committee shall give necessary instructions pertaining to the preparations and conduct of the elections to the governments and the organs under them in north and south Korea and examine the implementation of its decisions and instructions. The withdrawal of the US troops from Korea shall be supervised through the commission organized by the election guidance committee;

10. With the formation of the general election guidance committee, the police and public security organs existing in north and south Korea shall be transferred to the direct jurisdiction of the election guidance committee. The election guidance committee shall demobilize pro-Japanese elements and those who served in the Japanese police and gendarmerie from the constabulary and dissolve the police forces that took part in the suppression of the popular uprising on Cheju Island and the guerrilla movement in south Korea;

11. The supreme legislative body established through the general elections, shall adopt the Constitution of the Korean Republic, form a government on the basis of the Constitution and take over the power from the governments existing in north and south Korea, and those shall be dissolved;

12. The Government of the Korean Republic shall amalgamate the armies existing in north and south Korea on a democratic basis. Those who took part in the suppression of the popular uprising and the guerrilla movement shall be prohibited from military service and those who instigated and organized the suppression be punished.

On July 13, 1949, the Central Committee of the DFRF addressed an open letter to the leaders of the south Korean political parties and public organizations who were outside the front as well as personalities of all strata and public figures.

The letter notified that the DFRF had appointed its representatives with the view of meeting and consulting on the question of national reunification with the representatives of south Korean political parties and public organizations still outside the DFRF and stressed that it was always ready to meet and consult with the south Korean representatives any time in Haeju or Wonsan, or in Pyongyang or any other place in north Korea desired by the representatives of south Korean political parties and public organizations, and public figures and personalities.

On March 3, 1950, the Fifth Session of the SPA of the DPRK adopted a decision on the peace appeal of the World Peace Committee.

The gist of the decision is as follows:

1. The SPA of the DPRK fully supports and approves of the appeal of the World Peace Committee which proposed to oppose the provokers of a new war, guarantee world peace and security, stop the interference of imperialist states in the internal affairs of colonies and the small and weak nations, reduce armaments and military strength, ban nuclear weapons and conclude a peace treaty between big powers;

2. The Syngman Rhee traitorous clique, faithful servants of the US imperialists who are attempting to openly carry out their policy of colonial subjugation against our country and ignite a new war against it, are making frenzied preparations for a civil war under the aegis of the "UN Commission on Korea", a tool of US imperialist aggression.

Proceeding from these facts, the SPA of the DPRK,

a. Fully supports and approves of the proposal of the DFRF on the measures for peaceful national reunification, and encourages the entire patriotic people of Korea in their struggle for its implementation.

b. Empowers the Government of the Republic to make inquiries into all the facts about the unreasonable acts of the "UN Commission on Korea" which covers up the crimes of the Syngman Rhee traitorous clique who arrest, imprison and murder innocent people at random and make frenzied preparations for a civil war to submit them to the UN General Assembly so that such a "commission" recalled immediately, and also to reiterate to the UN General Assembly that the Korean people are capable of reunifying their country by themselves without foreign interference and will certainly do so.

3. The SPA of the DPRK appeals to the entire Korean people to unite more closely around the Government of the Republic and under its unfurled banner, expose, denounce and reject at every step the US imperialist policy of colonial enslavement of Korea and the insidious plot of their tool of aggression, the "UN Commission on Korea", to interfere in Korea's internal affairs, and to fight more vigorously to overthrow and smash the Syngman Rhee traitorous clique who are standing in the way of peaceful national reunification under their patronage and to achieve territorial integrity and national reunification.

Despite our sincere efforts for peaceful reunification, the US imperialists and their stooges, the Syngman Rhee clique, manoeuvred more openly to launch a fratricidal war.

With a view to avoid the tragedy of fratricidal war and attain peaceful national reunification under the prevailing grave situation, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic took a series of new measures and put forward bold propositions.

On June 7, 1950, the Central Committee of the DFRF adopted an appeal addressed to all south Korean democratic political parties and public organizations and the entire Korean people.

In order to achieve the country's peaceful reunification as soon as possible the appeal proposed:

1. To hold general elections in all areas of the north and south of our country from August 5 to 8, 1950 and set up a unified supreme legislative body.

2. To hold the session of the supreme legislative body elected through the general elections in Seoul on August 15, the fifth anniversary of liberation from Japanese imperialist rule.

3. To convene the conference of the representatives of all democratic political parties and public organizations in the north and south desirous of peaceful national reunification in Haeju or Kaesong adjacent to the 38th parallel from June 15 to 17.

The conference shall discuss and adopt decisions on the following questions:

a. The conditions necessary for the country's peaceful reunification.

b. Formalities for the general elections to Korea's supreme legislative body.

c. Establishment of the central guidance committee of the general elections.

4. The Central Committee of the DFRF proposes the following conditions for participation at the conference of representatives of democratic political parties and public organizations of the north and south

a. The national traitors, criminals who frustrated the country's peaceful reunification, shall not take part in the conference of representatives of the north and the south.

b. The interference of the "UN Commission on Korea" in the work of national reunification shall not be allowed. The Korean people shall solve the reunification question by their own efforts without outside interference by all means.

5. During the work of the conference of the representatives of the north and the south and the general elections, the two government authorities of the north and the south of our country shall be held responsible for public order.

* The Central Committee of the DFRF sent the appeal on promoting peaceful national reunification to south Korean democratic political parties and public organizations, scientists, men of culture, educational and religious and public figures, and the press, educational, cultural and religious institutions as well as to the UN General Assembly and the "UN Commission on Korea".

In order to convey the appeal to the south Korean political parties, public organizations and personalities, the Central Committee of the DFRF sent two men and one newsman of "Choguk Chonson" to south Korea.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang mass rally for supporting to form the DFRF.(1949.6)

(Continued from page 3)

These relations between us were sealed in blood in the powder smoke and flames of the struggle of the two peoples against common enemies and have withstood the tests of storms and struck their deep roots in the hearts of the two peoples.

I would like to note here particularly the imperishable feats performed by Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il Sung in pioneering and nursing the friendship between the two countries. The intimate relationship between them based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and on complete equality, mutual respect and trust and mutual support are a model of the relationship between the leaders of communist parties and socialist countries. What delights people is that this invaluable tradition is imparted and developed today in the relations between our two parties and two countries. The Korea visit of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and the China visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung last year and the China visit of Comrade Kim Jong Il in June this year all bore excellent fruits. The sincere and cordial meetings and talks between the supreme leaders of the two parties recorded an important chapter in the history of Sino-Korean relation and lifted this friendship to a new stage of development. The friendly and cooperative relations between us will, no doubt, be handed down through generations and shine long.

Human Rights and Democracy Must Be Won, Not Simply Handed Over: Mr. Kim Dae Jung

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are excerpts from a speech Mr. Kim Dae Jung made at the Church Committee on Human Rights in Asia, Chicago, Illinois, on May 26, 1983.

The Relationship between the Human Rights Movement and Democratic Restoration in Korea

Human rights are based upon the principles that government abides by the popular will, that people can claim their rights against the government, and that they can meaningfully participate in politics. Accordingly, Korean human rights movements have as their ultimate goal the establishment of a democratic government. There are five reasons why we have not succeeded thus far:

First, our liberation and the establishment of our first government were accomplished largely by the efforts of others. Human rights and democracy must be won, not simply handed over.

Second, Rhee Syngman, as the nation's first president, had the historic mission of laying the foundation for democracy, but he betrayed his people by collaborating with pro-Japanese elements to consolidate his own position. In addition, he perverted anti-Communism and the need for national security into a rationalization of his one-man rule. This set an unfortunate precedent, readily exploited by his successors to justify their own dictatorships.

Third, the three institutions whose independence and integrity are essential to human rights and democracy – the legislature, the judiciary, and the news media – have become powerless and, in some cases, even voluntarily have served as the lackeys of dictatorship.

Fourth, economic growth has produced two intractable problems: soaring Foreign debts and an excessive concentration of wealth. Our debts today approximate $40 billion, and a handful of conglomerates control a disproportionate share of our national wealth. The Korean people are, therefore, discontented and Korean society inherently unstable.

Finally, a small but powerful military clique is immersed in political game-playing, subjecting military decisions to political manipulation. As a result, both political integrity and national defense have been gravely undermined.

Undaunted by these obstructions to democratic development, the Korean people have tenaciously fought for human rights and democracy.

The struggle will go on for the following reasons:

First, despite thousands of years of Chinese domination and influence, Korea has retained its self-identity. Democracy requires self-assurance, and, in this regard, we have fully demonstrated our democratic potential.

Second, throughout five thousand years of Korean history, from the mythical founding by Tangun to the democratic and human rights movement of today, there has been a consistent emphasis on the democratic principles of freedom, justice and human dignity.

Third, the determined expression of national, democratically-oriented aspirations has been particularly strong over the last one hundred years. I can point, among other things, to the Tonghak Peasant Uprising of 1894, the March First Independence Movement of 1919, the struggle to put an end to the Rhee Syngman dictatorship in 1952, the April 19, 1960 Student Revolution, the 1971 presidential election which was essentially a popular struggle to change power, the 1979 popular revolts in Pusan and Masan, and the 1980 Kwangju Uprising. Even though General Chun Doo Whan has subverted the national passion for democracy, the Korean people will never quit the march toward that goal.

Fourth, the Korean people have the necessary educational and cultural sophistication for democratic government. They compare well with Americans in level of education.

Fifth, Christianity provides spiritual leadership in the nation's drive for modernization and democracy.

These democratic attributes give us the will and the wisdom to surmount all obstacles and to establish democracy on our own in the 1980s. We Korean people are like grass. We may be pushed to the ground. We may be trampled upon. We may be mowed off. But, in the end we always rise again.

Human Rights and Christianity

As I noted earlier, the democratic spirit and principles are inherent in our long history and tradition. It is Christianity, however,which provided them with concrete expression. For instance, landing in Korea two hundred years ago, Catholicism introduced the ideas of equality between men and women, between the aristocratic yangban class and commoners and even slaves, and insited upon monogamous marriage.

The greatest influence on the Korean people's desire for human rights and democracy has been the Protestant Church, which arrived in Korea 100 years ago, mainly from the United States. Through its evangelical work and by engaging itself in public education, the Protestant Church systematically propagated the modern spirit. It also played a vital role in defending the principle of human dignity against Communist theory.

In recent years, the Christian Church has served as the bulwark of the Korean human rights struggle. It actively opposed the 1972 declaration of the Yushin dictatorship by Park Chung Hee. It has since supported the advocates of human rights under persecution and, through prayer meetings, helped boost their morale. In addition, the Catholic Farmers Association and the Protestant Urban Industrial Mission have borne the brunt of the struggle to protect the rights of workers and peasants. Christian student groups have formed the nucleus of the student democratic protest movement. Christian organizations have mobilized to help political prisoners and their families, to provide lawyers for defendants and to protest against the use of torture or inhuman prison conditions, demanding improvements in the government's treatment of prisoners. For their active involvement in the cause of social, economic and political justice, more tan 100 clergy men and women have been imprisoned.

It is, therefore, impossible to discuss human rights and democratic movements in Korea without fully appreciating the role of Christianity. Three aspects of Christian doctrine are of particular importance in relation to the human rights movement.

First, Christianity teaches that each person is endowed with fundamental dignity as a child of God. To infringe upon this dignity under any circumstances is to impugn the dignity of the Creator. Christ lived among the poor and downtrodden, the minjung or "oppressed people," identifying God with "the least of these may brethren." To follow Christ is to follow him in identification with the minjung, to seek social justice as well as individual salvation.

Second, Christianity rejects subsuming the individual to the collective. The idea that God is present in each individual not only supports social concepts of equality, but also elevates the importance of each individual. It is this aspect of Christianity that has helped the Korean people transcend the collective emphasis of Communism. It is because of Christianity's dual emphasis on the collective and the individual that Korean Christians have chosen to fight on behalf of the oppressed and underprivileged. In Korea today, this is expressed in an emerging minjung or people's theology.

Third, Christianity teaches the way of the cross and the resurrection, of triumph through suffering. The Church in Korea was born at the cost of hundreds of martyrs, who were literally crucified for their faith. During the period of Japanese colonial control, untold numbers of Christians were imprisoned for refusing to worship the Japanese emperor. Many were killed for their leadership in the March First Independence Struggle of 1919. And during the last two decades, this tradition of martyrdom and suffering for human rights and democracy has continued imbuing their struggle with the promise of victory in the midst of continual setbacks. The blood of the martyrs is not only the seed of the church, it is seed of a just secular society as well.

America's Role in Korea

Korea-American relations were one hundred years old last year. The Protestant churches in Korea celebrate their centennial next year. During this century, the Korean people have developed profound trust in the Americans. We have been impressed by your democratic system, moved by your religious zeal, and gratified by your liberation of Korea from Japanese colonial rule, your sacrifice during the Korean war, and your support of the Student Revolution of April 19, 1960.

Since the middle 1960s, however, the United States has taken a series of actions that have shaken the Korean people's trust and gratitude. For example, in return for Park Chung Hee's agreeing to send Korean troops to Vietnam, the United States was favorable to the 1969 constitutional amendment that allowed Park to run for a third term. Under the pretext of stability and security, the U.S. chose to look the other way when the Yushin system was introduced in 1972. Even though the United States did cautiously support democratic restoration in the period immediately following Park Chung Hee's assassination, its actions during the totuous and bloody rise to power of General Chun Doo Whan were totally inconsistent with its earlier encouragement of democracy. And all of this was capped by President Reagan's invitation of Chun Doo Whan to be one of his first state guests in 1981.

The Korean people's disappointment and frustration have exploded in the burning of the American Culture Centers in Pusan and Kwangju and of the American flag on at least two college campuses. Even though I can never support such destructive methods, I understand well the feeling which gave rise to these actions. The feeling is not so much anti-American as it is critical of current U.S. support for the Chun Doo Whan dictatorship.

The rationale for the United States support of dictatorship is that stability is necessary for national security, but it is plain that security cannot be attained without the guarantee of human rights, I submit to you that human rights are a precondition for stability, which is a precondition for security. This is true for the United States. It is no less true for Korea.

Marshall Montgomery once stated that the courage of the British soldiers against the Germans could not be explained by their attachment to lofty democratic principles. Rather, they fought so bravely in order to protect their concrete freedom of choice, of residence, and of speech–freedoms which would be lost if Hitler were to win. Unlike the British who fought a foreign nation, the Korean people in both the south and north confront the same blood. The south Korean people must have something to defend, something to secure, if they are to defend with all their might their country against their brothers and sisters across the border. This is why we need a government which honors human rights, freedom of the press, and basic political rights; a government that seeks to settle disputes by peaceful dialogue.

The United States can help us attain a popular democratic government by:

First, ceasing to obstruct the restoration of democracy through continued aid to dictatorship;

Second, recognizing and fulfilling the responsibility, with its operational control over the south Korean military, to ensure the political neutrality of south Korea's military;

(Continued from page 2)

a fulltime block as old Korean women did. I belonged to the "Minchong" (Democratic Youth League). Moreover, I can't forget having been given a revolver after liberation. Even in Korea there were only a few who had revolvers. Even though they thought highly or my work, I was really impressed by the Korean revolutionists who were very generous and sincere to me. a Japanese, in spite of the Japanese imperialists' oppression of the Korean people, who had suffered such a great tragedy.

As General Kim Il Sung said, in two years when I stayed there, the food situation and living conditions improved very much. And, the biggest change was, I think, that people came to help each other heartily and be united.

Learned Korean People's Attitude of Self-reliance

Q: This September, the DPRK celebrated its 35th founding anniversary, and it is 35 years since you left Korea.

A: My heart is too full for words. I have followed General's idea of self-reliance that the Korean people should found their country by themselves, and tried to live up to this teaching. When I returned to Japan, I had my parents and could have lived

Mr. Kim Dae Jung

Third, dispelling the doubts of the Korean people about United States support for dictatorship by openly proclaiming its commitment to human rights and democracy;

Fourth, lending moral support to the struggle for freedom of the press, freedom for political prisoners, freedom of labor unions and farmers' associations, academic freedom, and freedom of political activity, and;

Fifth, in the case of the American mass media, covering the human rights struggle of the Korean people with as much interest and concern as it has been giving to developments in Poland. After all, the U.S. is responsible for the repression of human rights in south Korea just as the Soviet Union is for the Polish situation.

Our traditions and yours are based on respect for human dignity, not mere force. Above all, we want the United States to recognize that, for Korea as for the United States, these basic human principles of the democratic politics they support are the essential building blocks of stability, security and happiness.

We want you, our American brothers and sisters in this room, to impress upon your government and public opinion that security without human rights and democracy is a political alchemy that has never worked. This will be your contirbution not only to our struggle for human rights and democracy but also to your own national interest. We can do the rest.

Thank you.

luxurious life, inheriting their property as the eldest daughter. But without hesitation, I waived my right to inheritance, and I asked my younger sister to look after my parents, my husband also chose the same way as I. My husband, he is a doctor, and I chose the way not to depend on my parents' property but started from scratch, and now we run a hospital. The reason why we have lived a challenging life is that we were encouraged by the Korean people who tried to build their country with an indomitable spirit against any hardships. Without this precious experience, I might have lived a superficial, extravagent and meaningless life, giving just orders to maids.

In Korea, I have learnt real richness instead of material richness. How wonderful it is for us to unite ourselves and to believe in our own strength! I hear the DPRK has become a wealthy, prosperous society in 35 years, under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung. Since that time, I've never been to the DPRK, but I can believe without hesitation that the DPRK is now prosperous, as a person who saw the start of that country with my own eyes. I'd like to visit the people who helped me and dear Pyongyang and Simuljo again.

ON OCCASION OF 60TH ANNIV. OF GREAT KANTO EARTHQUAKE

Memorial Services, Gatherings Held Here

Marking the 60th anniversary of the Great Kanto Earthquake which fell on Sep. 1 in 1923, massive disaster drills were staged throughout Japan.

The drills conducted under the guidance of the Japanese Government drew millions of people into streets. Evacuation drills were also staged.

The tremors which struck the Kanto area 60 years ago, took a toll of more than 100,000 people. In the post-quake chaos, an estimated 6,000 Koreans were massacred in the Kanto area. The massacre was instigated and committed by the ruling circles of Japan in those days. False rumors were deliberately spread. They included: "Koreans are coming to attack!", "Koreans threw poison into wells," "Koreans have risen in a riot and are looting," "Koreans are setting fire to houses," etc.

Terror-stricken people, instigated by false rumors, committed the massacre.

Only a few Japanese papers and TV programs touched upon the massacre of Koreans committed 60 years ago.

Many conscientious Japanese have continued their efforts to find out the truth in the hidden history of the massacre and to learn lessons from what they investigated.

Commemorating the 60th anniversary of the massacre of Koreans in the Kanto earthquake chaos, various kinds of memorial services and gatherings were held in the Kanto districts. ←

Follow reports on such gatherings and memorial services:

Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Sep. 1 carried an article recollecting the massacre of Koreans in Japan committed by the Japanese at the time of the great earthquake in Kanto district on September 1, 1923.

Saying that Mizuno Rentaro, home minister of the Japanese government, issued an order to "exterminate Koreans" all over Japan when a big earthquake unprecedented in the history of Japan broke out in Kanto district, the paper said:

In this order the Japanese authorities pursued heinous aims. They intended to prevent the grudges of the Japanese people who lost their houses and properties in a twinkling in the earthquake from turning into discontent and resistance against the government which failed to take any relief measure and developing into an anti-government struggle and to divert their attention elsewhere. They also sought the aim of putting down the ever mounting anti-Japanese spirit of the Koreans in Japan.

Recalling that the murderers killed more than 23,000 Koreans in a few days by brutal methods, the paper continued:

Today the Japanese ruling quarters are stretching their talons of reinvasion to Korea and Asia, beautifying their crimes in the aggression on Korea, far from repenting for them.

Part of this move is their recent textbook revision in which they distorted and concealed their heinous aggressive crimes, occupation, murder and plunder.

The Japanese reactionaries revived at the instigation of the U.S. are stretching their hand of aggression deep into south Korea and these days are increasing the attack capacity of the "self-defence forces" and putting spurs to the preparations for partaking of a new war of aggression on Korea by the U.S., seeking to turn Japan into a "military power."

They are actively joining the U.S. and Chon Du Hwan junta in the "two Koreas" plot and zealously defending their suppression of people and new war provocation manoeuvres.

Only recently they committed such criminal acts as deciding to grant a 4,000 million dollar loan to the south Korean junta and hushing up the Kim Dae Jung abduction case.

They also continue intensifying persecution and suppression of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and Koreans in Japan under various pretexts, pursuing a hostile policy toward the Republic.

Paek Chong Won, vice-Chairman of Chongryun offered bunches of flowers to the memorial monument for the Korean victims.

Eyewitness Accounts

● When the Kanto earthquake occurred, I was about 20 or 26 years old and an ex-soldier and fire-fighter. A vigilance corps consisted of fire-fighters and ex-soldiers. I went to a wireless station where I was told to make preparations as some 600 'delinquent Koreans' would come to Urayasu and Gyotoku. I was given a gun. Then, I was told that if I challenged them twice and got no reply, I could but shoot them. In those days we didn't have a radio nor a television set, I believed what he said. Various cases happened. When we saw Koreans, we wildly struck firebells. When we struck firebells, firebells in other places were also struck. We were told to kill Koreans if we saw them. It was really terrible. **(Takahashi Teigoro, head of a firefighting squad in those days)**

● On or about Sep. 20, members of vigilance corps and other murderers began to be arrested. I was very much concerned and afraid that a grave problem would happen and went to Urayasu and Gyotoku from early morning. We arrested a large number of criminals.

At the time, judges, public prosecutors and court secretaries came from Chiba and stayed on the second floor of a Japanese restaurant at Funabashi-cho.

They called in criminals one after another and began to investigate them, telling, "you will be granted a stay of execution." Then criminals confessed to their crimes. Judges said to them, "Did you kill two? Then, you are sentenced to two years in prison with three-year stay of execution." The judges asked criminals, "Are you going to institute an immediate appeal?!" When criminals replied not, the judges told them to return home. We called it one-day trial. By these trials, murder cases were dealt with without any trouble making it possible for the Japanese authorities to save face internationally.

(Watanabe Yoshio, a police sergeant at the Funabashi Police Station in those days)

TOKYO

● A ceremony was held in memory of Korean victims in front of the memorial monument for the Korean victims in Yokoami Park, Sumida Ward, Tokyo.

The ceremony was sponsored by the Tokyo headquarters of the Japan-Korea Association and the executive committee of memorial services for Korean victims.

Some 200 Japanese and Koreans attended the ceremony, when representatives of the executive committee and "the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) placed wreathes before the monument.

Japanese and Korean representatives made memorial addresses. They included vice-Chairman Paek Chong Won of the CSC of Chongryun; a deputy Tokyo governor and Azuma Hirotake, communist member of the Tokyo metropolitan assembly.

They all stressed in their speeches that atrocities should never be repeated.

At 11:58 when the earthquake struck the Kanto area in 1923, all the participants stood for one minute in silent tribute to the Korean victims.

● On the same day some 500 Japanese and Koreans gathered at the Zendentsu Hall, Ochanomizu, Tokyo to mark the 60th anniversary of the Kanto earthquake and the massacre of Koreans, the meeting was sponsored by the National Council to Defend the Human Rights of Korean Residents in Japan.

At the gathering, south Korean Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon, who has been fighting for democracy in south Korea, was scheduled to give a lecture. But the Japanese Government refused his entry into Japan.

According to the host organization, the south Korean Quaker leader sent a message to the gathering. In his message he said that he intended to ponder together with the participants on the historical meaning of the Kanto earthquake which had occurred 60 years before.

● On the evening of the same day, a symposium to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Kanto earthquake was held at the Sohyo Hall at Kanda, Tokyo, with the attendance of 150 persons.

The symposium was held at the suggestion of Professor Hoshino Yasusaburo, Rissho University.

At the symposium Prof. Yazawa at Senshu University and Fujishima Udai, a critic, made reports on the "Massacre of Koreans and the Responsibility of Japanese People" and "Colonial Policy in the 1920s and Japan's Present Korea Policy," respectively.

In his report Prof. Yazawa stressed that the massacre of Koreans in the post-quake chaos was a crime instigated and committed by the ruling circles of Japan, Fujishima said that the Japanese Government's present Korea policy was the same in nature as that which was pursued in the 1920s.

These reports were followed by exchange of views among the attendants, who voiced the need to make clear the truth about the massacre.

An appeal was adopted which called for strengthened friendship and solidarity between Japanese and Koreans.

CHIBA PREFECTURE

● A memorial service for Korean victims of the massacre following the Kanto earthquake was held at the Magome cemetery park under the sponsorship of the Seibu branch of the Chiba headquarters of Chongryun.

Some 150 Japanese and Koreans gathered.

Nishizawa Kyoko made a report on her work—she spent five years on gathering witnesses' accounts, thinking that such a mistake should never be committed again and published them in book form, entitled "People Who Were Killed without a Cause". She said that she was able to uncover concealed facts of history through her work on gathering eyewitnesses' stories.

At the service, attendants offered bunches of flowers to the altar and burnt incense.

SAITAMA PREFECTURE

● Memorial services and gatherings were held in Honjo, Jinbohara, Kumagaya and Urawa in the prefecture.

At Honjo, more than half the 200 victims of the earthquake there were Koreans who were murdered.

Some 130 Japanese and Koreans gathered for a memorial service at the Nagamine cemetery compound.

The mayor of Honjo City made a speech, in which he stressed the need to learn lessons from history and said that he would do efforts for promotion of friendship between Japanese and Koreans.

● At the Anseiji Temple, Jinbohara, a memorial service was held with the participation of 150 Japanese and Koreans, and a memorial service was held at the Hoonji Temple in Kumagaya City, attended by the mayor, members of the prefectural assemblies and others.

● On the evening of Sep. 1, some 100 citizens, workers, intellectuals gathered at the Workers Hall in Urawa City to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Kanto earthquake and the atrocities committed against Koreans.

Speakers at the gathering stressed the need to learn lessons from the massacre of Koreans. They unanimously warned that the present situation was similar to what it had been 60 years before and attacked the present Japanese Government for pursuing a policy of defense buildup.

Hayashi Shigeo, a specialist on military affairs, gave a lecture on "Large-scale Disasters and Self-Defence Forces," in which he said that the situation in those days is not far detached from the present. He warned that Japan is moving in the same direction.

ASHES OF KOREAN VICTIMS EXCAVATED

According to an investigation by The People's Korea, the ashes of three Korean victims were excavated and buried in March this year at the Momiyo cemetery, Kayada, Yashiro City, Chiba Prefecture.

It was made clear by eyewitnesses' accounts that three Koreans had been shot to death by the Narashino cavalry in the post-quake massacre and buried at the cemetery.

Under an urban planning project by the Housing Corporation, the Momiyo cemetery was decided to be moved. After consultation with the responsible persons of the cemetery it was decided to excavate the ashes of these Koreans and buried them under a monument erected for the repose of Koreans' souls.

The ashes were found 1.50 meters deep in the ground in a space of 1 square meter. It is presumed from the location and eyewitnesses' accounts that these ashes were of those who were killed in the post-quake chaos.

So far, some ashes were discovered at construction sites in Tokyo. However, their investigation failed to produce any concrete conclusions.

Unfortunately, these ashes of three Koreans were not scientifically investigated.

5-Yr. -Old University Student

In April, last year, an art festival of the national kindergarten children was held in Pyongyang. There, a girl told a fairy tale in English, and attracted many Korean people's attention.

Her name is U Myong Sim who lives in Sosan Second-dong, Sosong District, Pyongyang.

She is only five years old. Therefore, she is not old enough to be able to receive compulsory one-year pre-school education.

But her level of English conversation surpasses that of a junior high school students and reaches the level of the first-year students of the university.

So, she is like a university student.

When rumors about Myong Sim spread, people around here were delighted at her bright future and helped her actively.

Miss Kim In Suk, a teacher at Pyongyang Foreign Language University, voluntarily became her teacher and helped her study.

U Myong Sim, 5 years old, exercizing English conversation

Myong Sim came to be able to speak the level of English for junior high school students, when she was four-year old.

She knows more than 4,000 English words now and is using them easily.

It is said that she can speak English, not only pronouncing words clearly but also express her feelings well by intonation.

When the head of a public health delegation of the Republic of Seychelles visited the nursery, he couldn't help admiring at Myong Sim's English pronunciation.

Korean Boxer Here Defends His Title Again

Japan-born Korean boxer Chollima Kyedok defended his title in his second Japan's Middleweight Championships contest on Aug. 30.

The contender in the championships bout at the Korakuen Boxing Stadium, Tokyo, was Suzuki Naoto, Japan's 2nd-ranking middleweight.

He had an advantage over Suzuki up to the 7th round.

In the 8th round, the champion gave a strong right straight to the challenger, who was in a state of being knocked out.

A towel was thrown into the ring from the challenger side at 1:52 in the 8th round and the champion won the bout with technical knockout.

After the bout, Chollima Kyedok said in his interview with The People's Korea, "Suzuki, the challenger, was persistent in his attack, though under successive blows. He was not knocked out. Therefore, I had a difficulty in fighting with him.

"I thought my body blow was effective for knocking him out." Saying that he was able to learn many things from the bout, he noted that he would continue training and show good bouts.

Chollima Kyedok, a 25-year-old third-generation Korean youth here became Japan's Middleweight Champion on Jan. 25 this year and succeeded in defending his title in Japan's middleweight Championships on May 24 at the same stadium, when he knocked out the challenger in the 6th round.

Chollima Kyedok defended his title with technical knockout at the Aug. 30 bout at the Korakuen Boxing Stadium.

He attended Korean schools from an elementary school to a high school. Chollima Kyedok is his name as a boxer. His real name is Kim Kye Dok. Chollima means a legendary horse of Korea which is believed to have run one thousand *ri* a day (One *ri* is approximately 400 meters). By using Chollima, the symbol of socialist Korea, he wanted to stress his national identity. He became a professional boxer about 4 years ago.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

*A government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Ohn, Deputy Foreign Minister of Burma

*The Malian National Song and Dance Troupe headed by Brahima Mariko

*A delegation of the National Society for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Arime Masao, Chairman of the Okinawa Central District Council of Trade Unions of Japan

*A delegation of the Saitama Prefectural Council of Trade Unions of Japan headed by its General Secretary Kamatzu Yasuji

*Li Hi Sop, a Korean residing in the United States

JULY 5

*A government delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by M. Ali Khan, Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator for an official goodwill yisit to the DPRK upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

*A delegation of the Mexican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Antonio Tenorio Adame, its Chairman and Director of the Mexican Institute of History of Agriculture

*A delegation of All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association headed by Eduardo Faleiro, Member of the Parliament of the Republic of India and vice-Chairman of the Friendship Association

*Marwan Hadidi, President of the Jordan-Korea Friendship Association

*A delegation of philosophers and writers of Tunisia headed by Prof. Omar Ben Salem, Deputy Secretary General of the Writers' Union of Tunisia

*A delegation of the Saitama Prefectural Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification headed by Matsumura Masateru, vice-Chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and General Secretary of the Saitama Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the realization of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

*A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the College of Political Science of Somalia National University headed by its assistant Dean Yasun Sheekh Muse

*Delegate for the study of the Juche idea of Normal College of Sousse, Tunisia, Youssef Marouani, its Director

*Delegate for the study of the Juche idea of Nepal Prakash Raj Kaphley, Editor-in-Chief of the Nepalese paper "Prakash"

*Delegate for the study of the Juche Idea of Ghana Kwesi Johah, lecture of the University of Ghana

JULY 15

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of University of Venezuela headed by Carlos Cruz, professor of Central University of Venezuela

* A TV cameramen's group of Yugoslavia

* Romankan, Bulgarian and Czechoslovak teams to participate in the International Junior Friendship Men's Basketball Tournament of Socialist Countries in the DPRK

* A gymnastic delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

JULY 17

* West German woman writer Luise Rinser

JULY 18

* A government friendship delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Ramon Darrias Lodes, Chairman of the Normalisation and Quality Control Committee of the Republic of Cuba

(KCNA)

Korean Demonstrators Arrested Against "Japan-S. Korea Ministerial Conf."

On Aug. 26, two Korean residents were arrested when 35 Korean residents demonstrators clashed with police in front of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo, when they were protesting against a "Japan-south Korean foreign ministers meeting" held on Aug. 26 and a full-fledged "ministerial conference" held on Aug. 29 and 30.

Demonstrators were members of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in south Korea and the Promotion of Unification (Hanmintong) and the Union of Hanguk (south Korean) Students in Japan and other organizations of Koreans under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan (Mindan)".

On Aug. 27, the Public Peace Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Office and the Kojimachi Police Station in Tokyo searched the offices of the Japan Headquarters of "Hanmintong," the "Union of Hanguk Students in Japan" and other organisations of Koreans campaigning for restoration of democracy in south Korea, on charges of "obstructing the government officials in the performance of their duties."

In connection with the suppressive measures taken by the Japanese police authorities, the Japan headquarters of Hanmintong and the Union of Hanguk Youth in Japan issued a statement:

The Japan Headquarters of "Hanmintong" and the "Union of Hanguk Youth in Japan", issued a statement on August 27 in denunciation of the Japanese police authorities' suppression of the protest action of organisations of "mindan"-lining Koreans in Japan against the "foreign ministers' talks" and the "ministerial conference" between Japan and the south Korean junta.

The statement expressed indignation at the fact that on August 26 the Japanese police authorities suppressed the just protest action of the Japan Headquarters of "Hanmintong," the "Union of Hanguk Youth in Japan" and the "Union of Hanguk Students in Japan" and arrested two Koreans and on August 27 they sent a large mobile police unit to search by force the offices of the Japan Headquarters of "Hanmintong" and the office of the "Union of Hanguk Youth in Japan."

Noting that such open suppressive act of the Japanese police was not an accidental one, it said: This is connected with the fact that voices denouncing the "foreign ministers' talks" and the "ministerial conference" between Japan and south Korean junta for further hastening a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea are ringing out ever louder at home and abroad.

The statement branded the repressive act of the Japanese Government and police authorities as a political suppression planned to wreck the Japan Headquarters of "Hanmintong" and the "Union of Hanguk Youth in Japan" and stamp out the democratic forces of Koreans in Japan. It continued:

We appeal to the broad democratic forces of Japan and world public opinion to lift up their voices of strong condemnation and protest against the outrage of the Japanese Government and police authorities and extend active support to our just struggle.

Korean National Indicted for Refusal of Fingerprinting

A second-generation Korean residing in Japan Aug. 25 was indicted by the Kyoto district public prosecutor's office on charges of violating the Alien Registration Law by refusing to be fingerprinted for an alien registration certificate.

This Korean resident is Mr. Kim Myong Gwan, a lecturer at Kyoto Seika University, who was arrested on July 5 this year by the Shimogamo Police authorities in Kyoto Prefecture as he refused to be fingerprinted. (For details, see page 7, Aug. 6 issue of The People's Korea)

Fingerprinting is required under the Alien Registration Law when foreigners living in Japan register for residence and at each renewal of their certificates.

Mr. Kim lost his alien registration certificate and was provided with a new certificate on July 7, 1981, when he refused to have his fingerprint taken.

Kim Myong Gwang is the first foreign resident to be arrested for refusal of fingerprinting. He was released on July 7.

The fingerprinting system has met strong criticism together with other regulations in the Alien Registration Law, as it violates the human rights of foreigners living in Japan.

So far, 28 foreigners (among them 23 were Koreans) have refused to be fingerprinted.

As of mid-July this year, 200 local governent assemblies including Tokyo, Kyoto, Kanagawa and Aichi prefectural assemblies adopted resolutions demanding fundamental amendments to the Alien Registration Law, including abolition of the fingerprinting system.

I.P.U. in Seoul: Crisis in International Democratic Ideals

By Kirk C. Bascom
Special to The People's Korea

If you were the leader of a highly unpopular, repressive, military "regime" that enjoys a modicum of legitimacy only by virtue of its status as a neo-colonial puppet of a large Western power, how would you go about convincing the world that such allegations are unfair and that, in reality, your "regime" deserves to be numbered among the truly democratic nations? This is a question that has, in one form or another, very likely gone through the minds of Chon Du Hwan and many of his closest associates during the time since Chon came to power. During that time we have seen an almost frantic rush by Chon and his friends to grab onto any opportunity to paint a facade of legitimacy over his clumsy reign of terror and total disregard for human rights in south Korea. The really upsetting part of all this is that Chon has largely succeeded in winning such opportunities as can be seen in his recent moves to release political prisoners —a totally cosmetic move, yet not without its political ramifications for Chon's international prestige— host the 1988 Olympic Games, and of currently most pressing concern for those who are able to see through such histrionics is the decision to hold this year's Inter-Parliamentary Union (I.P.U.) conference in Seoul.

The I.P.U. is an international body composed of parliamentarians from all over the world who meet at annual conferences to exchange ideas and promote contacts. The main aim of the I.P.U. is to support the "development of representative institutions" and to advance "the work of international peace and cooperation" (from Statutes and Rules of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Article 1).

It is important here to emphasize the "representative" nature of the Union's member-state's parliamentary bodies, not to mention the Union's aims of promoting democratic ideals and peace. To hold a conference of an organization that espouses such ideals in a place like south Korea would not only strike a devastating blow at the effectiveness and credibility of the I.P.U., but it would also lend a great deal of support to Chon's policies of repression.

Currently in south Korea basic freedoms are totally ignored, the press is controlled by the "government", strikes are forbidden and anyone trying to change such intolerable circumstances through protest or civil disobedience will soon find himself behind bars. On top of all this, the south Korean ruling assembly is dominated by Chon's Democratic Justice Party.

Chon's hold over the assembly is more complete than was that of his predecessor, Pak Jung Hi. Such an assembly can hardly be said to be "representative" of anybody but Chon himself. To hold the I.P.U. conference in a country whose own "parliamentary assembly" clearly violates the most basic prerequisites of the union's own statutes is a dangerous and foolhardy move. This may well damage the entire credibility and future performance of the I.P.U.

It is a sad statement on today's international affairs to see such things happen, but what is even more intolerable is the way in which the venue for the Seoul conference was decided upon. It has been the custom of all previous conferences to decide on the venue of future conferences through a unanimous consensus. This goes along with the purpose of the establishment of the I.P.U. as well as the whole spirit of democratic, parliamentary institutions. Nevertheless, in last year's conference in Rome, 32 delegates voted against holding the next conference in Seoul and 24 delegates abstained. In the executive council held last April in Helsinki, 43% of the member delegates opposed this year's choice of a conference site. Notwithstanding, Seoul, with Washington's help, managed to exert enough "influence" to pass the motion to hold this year's conference in Seoul—all this against the wishes of nearly half of all the delegates. This has not only served to drive a wedge through the I.P.U. membership, but in so doing has set a dangerous precedent and caused possibly irreparable damage to the I.P.U.'s reputation and effectiveness as an international, democratic organization. All this just so Seoul can tell the world a lie: that Chon's "regime" is a peace-loving, democratic government, truly interested in human rights. And it is this lie that is supposed to help convince the world that south Korea's current leaders are supported by the people and thus the legitimate rulers of a sovereign state.

Herein lies th sad irony of the whole issue. Just so Seoul can, so it thinks, take a short-cut to international acceptance and democratic legitimacy in the world community of nations, it has used, and caused severe damage to, an honorable, important and crucially needed international organization dedicated to peace and democracy. And because peace and democracy are precisely what south Korea lacks, and thus precisely what south Korea needs, Chon seems to think he can gain such precious gems merely by hijacking the I.P.U. to Seoul — thus showing the world what a peaceful and democratic place south Korea is.

Unfortunately for south Korea and for the I.P.U., such tactics aren't likely to make any real changes in the political circumstances in south Korea. In the mean time, the I.P.U. and all peace-loving and democratic peoples are the losers in this game of international theatrics. Chon must learn that the only way to show the world that he is truly interested in peace, democracy and human rights is by creating institutions and atmosphere where personal freedoms are guaranteed, the press is free to criticize, people are free to speak their own will, precedented concession and the electron of national assembly members and other political leaders are guranteed through open and popular elections. In order for such actions to make a meaningful impression on world opinion, time and patience are required. But above all, there needs to be a believable outpouring of humility and sincerity on the part of the south Korean leaders. This is asking a lot of a leadership with a record like that of Chon and his associates. Of course, this would all be but a prerequisite to sincere moves on Seoul's part to work with the North in attaining the Korean people's long-cherished goal of reunification of their homeland. Then, and only then, could true peace and democracy exist throughout the Korean Peninsula. Then, and only then, would it be acceptable to allow the I.P.U. to consider Seoul as a venue for a conference.

(Continued from page 1)

at changing the image of the Chon Du Hwan military junta which has been internationally isolated because of the Kwangju Massacre and severe human rights violations.

The United States wants to keep the Korean Peninsula divided permanently and wants the south Korean clients to follow its "two-Korea" policy.

Chon Du Hwan himself intends to use the IPU Conference as a means of prolonging his military dictatorship.

The Chon Du Hwan "regime" is now in a deep political and economic crisis.

The crisis they face is far severer than that the former "regime" of Pak Jung Hi faced.

As the process of his seizure of power shows, his "regime" is not justifiable nor it is democratic.

Mr. Nosaka Koken:
Seoul is not an appropriate venue

for an IPU conference. The Japan Socialist Party decided not to attend the planned Seoul conference on August 18.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union is an organization working for peace and against war. At the past conferences, peace, human rights, disarmament and other issues were discussed.

It is not at all fitting or proper to discuss such matters in Seoul.

The scheme to hold an IPU conference in Seoul started in 1978 when the 65th IPU conference was held in Bonn, West Germany.

The United States took the lead in this move. Its aim was to create an international atmosphere for "two Koreas".

At the Rome IPU Conference on September 1982, 40.58 percent of those attending it expressed opposition to the holding of an IPU conference in Seoul. The percentage increased to 42.86 at the 1983 April IPU Executive Council Session in Helsinki, Finland. The reason is clear – Korea is still divided into two.

Chon Du Hwan is not qualified to discuss such matters as peace, human rights or disarmament. We still remember the bloody Kwangju Massacre of May 1980.

We know that the United States has already deployed some 1,000 nuclear warheads and weapons in south Korea and that it is likely that Seoul will agree with Washington to introduce neutron weapons.

The Japanese Government should not support south Korea's dictatorial regime.

Mr. Watanabe Mitsugu

I attended the 69th IPU Conference held in Rome in September 1982 as a Communist member of the Japanese Diet.

At the conference, Seoul was chosen as the venue of the next IPU Conference in an unfair manner.

I am going to tell you about it in detail.

At the first Executive Council meeting held on September 14, the question of the next venue was not decided. At the second Executive Counsil meeting which was held on September 22, a proposal to hold the 70th IPU Conference in Seoul was made by the south Korean side.

Despite opposition from many representatives, Seoul's proposal passed at the meeting.

Various representatives, including the Executive Council Chairman, asserted that the venue of IPU conferences should be decided unanimously.

Since the first IPU conference was held in Paris in 1889, it has been customary to decide on the venue through a unanimous vote. The Seoul conference runs counter to long-standing tradition of the IPU.

Green Party in W. Germany Will Not Attend IPU Conf. In Seoul

Political parties of many countries including the French Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party, the Communist Party of Venezuela expressed their opposition to the decision to hold an IPU conference in Seoul.

Here are the latest reports on statements issued by political parties, mostly communist parties, concerning the IPU conference in Seoul.

Klaus Timpe, member of the Leadership of the Green Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, issued a statement in Pyongyang on August 29 on behalf of the party.

The statement said:

The Green Party of the Federal Republic of Germany vehemently denounces the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in south Korea this fall.

We consider that to hold the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul, south Korea, is a challenge to the peaceloving people and progressive, democratic forces of Asia.

Our Green Party demands change of the venue of the 70th conference to other place.

At the same time, we protest against the government of the Federal Republic of Germany supporting the "Seoul conference."

The Bonn Government continually assists the south Korean "government" politically and materially and permits the south Korean intelligence organs to legally conduct their activities in West Germany.

But the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a non-aligned state, is not allowed to conduct any diplomatic activities in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Our Party urges the Federal Government to immediately renounce its foreign policy following the global military aggressive moves of the Reagan administration.

Our Green Party calling for peace movement hopes that Europe will not meet a nuclear holocaust like Hiroshima but turn into a peaceloving and independent zone free from nuclear weapons.

We also call upon all the peaceloving and democratic forces to make responsible efforts so that the 70th Intern-Parliamtenay Conference must not be convened in south Korea in conformity with the idea of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Members of Parliament of India from various political parties issued a joint statement on August 28.

The statement was signed by 14 members of parliament including the Chairman of the Democratic Party of India, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress (Party), the Chief of the Parliamentary group of the Communist Party of India and its members of the Lower House, the Chief of the Parliamentary Group of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the Chief of the Parliamentary group of David Munnetra Kazhagam (D.M.K.) and members of the Lower House from the Lok Dal (People's Party), the Social Democratic Party of India, the Progressive Party of India and the Socialist Revolutionary Party of India.

The statement said:

Voices of protest against the designation of Seoul, south Korea, as the venue of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated for October are now ringing out from many countries.

As is known to the world, the socialist countries and a majority of the non-aligned and Third World countries do not recognize south Korea as an independent state and have no relations with it. The convocation of the conference in Seoul lays a main obstacle to the participation of many countries in it.

We, members or parliament of India, strongly oppose and denounce the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference due to the U.S. political intrigues.

We strongly demand the Inter-Parliamentary Union change the venue of its conference to other place suitable for the participation of all the member nations.

We call upon the progressive parliamentarians of the world to boycott the Seoul conference.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark issued a statement on Sep. 2, stressing that it is natural for many countries to decide not to attend the Seoul conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The "decision" to hold the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul is strange and harmful.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union must not help in the recognition of the south Korean dictatorial "regime" which is creating the hotbed of war in Asia with the encouragement of the U.S.

It is a well known fact that the Chon Du Hwan regime is running wild in the preparations for an armed invasion involving the use of more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons which have already been deployed in south Korea.

Under such conditions, any encouragement to the Chon Du Hwan "regime" may entail a most serious consequence.

The venue of the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union must be shifted to another suitable place.

Mr. Fujii Haruo:

The cause of the crash of the south Korean jet should be sought in the south Korean jet lines. It should be blamed for its two-hour long violation of the Soviet airspace.

Why didn't the United States warn the south Korean jet that it was off course? The United States would have been able to do so through a ground-control network or through a U.S. RC-135.

I think this tragic incident resulted from an adventurous action of the U.S. and not accidental but deliberate.

And more importantly, it was caused in a tense military situation created in the Northwest Pacific and Northeast Asia.

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